

Grain



NOVEMBER, 1942

BEWARE OF FROST DAMAGE

THE current crop of soybeans is, in part, both frost damaged and immature. The line of demarcation between the two is difficult to determine. The keeping qualities of such beans will doubtless prove a big headache.

Frost damaged beans, states the grain inspector's manual, "which are discolored in cross section to a green or amber or greenish-brown color, and frosted soybeans which have a glassy, wax-like appearance, are considered as damaged." (Frost damaged beans do not mature when held in storage.)

"A soybean that is immature from any cause is considered as damaged when a cross section of it shows an intense green color or when it is green in color and of a mealy or chalky consistency. When a soybean is plump and well-developed and a cross section of it shows it to be firm in texture although green in color, it is considered as sound," says the manual in describing immature damage. An immature bean will tend to mature in storage.

Government agencies are grading as "sound," plump, well formed beans that are green, except for a yellow streak in cross section; also beans of a pale green merging into a yellow. Much of the crop is going into farm storage.

CCC has made discount schedules retroactive and processors are rebating the difference between what they paid and what they should have paid had the new schedule been in effect at the beginning of the movement.

"GREEN LIGHT" FOR CONVENTIONS

Transportation Director Eastman has cleared away much of the confusion about holding war-time conventions—and has given them the "go ahead" signal. The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents' convention is slated for Chicago, March 25-26-27th.

SINCE PEARL HARBOR . . .

Faced by mounting casualties on the home front already exceeding those on the fighting front, Canada and the U. S. are at last taking unified action to curb the sabotage of manpower by accident. Since Pearl Harbor 85,000 persons in all have been killed by accident in the U. S., 7,700,000 injured. Destruction of human material on this grand scale means something more than personal tragedy endlessly repeated. It means that 410,000,000 man-days of work have been lost. These man-days might better have been spent turning out tanks, planes, guns, ships, etc.

Only one out of eight industrial establishments is fully covered by a safety program. Even more alarming, three out of five workers injured were struck down not in line of duty—but off the job.

SHORTAGE OF SCALES

The sale of scales is forbidden by Limitation order L-190, effective Oct. 10th, advises Mr. L. M. Smith, Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, unless the customer can furnish an A-9 priority rating. An appeal to WPB has been rejected. Further steps are be-

ing taken. Care of present equipment is mandatory.

AA-1 RATINGS FOR REPAIRS

Pointing up the importance of keeping the nation's civilian economy in a healthy condition, the WPB Requirements Committee authorizes the top priority rating of AA-1 to be applied to essential repair and maintenance.

Included in the scope of the determination, which becomes a basic policy for the first quarter of 1943, are essential repairs and maintenance for productive facilities, etc. This action will make it possible for vital plants and factories, and other industrial facilities to continue effective production of both war and essential civilian goods.

Until the Controlled Materials Plan goes into full operation, the existing priorities system will be used to obtain the steel, copper and aluminum needed for such maintenance and repair.

CERTIFICATE MUST ACCOMPANY

PURCHASE orders for necessary repair and maintenance parts for many items of general industrial equipment must be accompanied by a certificate, reciting the nature of the purchase, in accordance with a WPB Limitation Order L-123, as amended, effective Dec. 8th.

The order also clarifies some of the definitions of specific items of equipment included in List A, attached to the original order (L-123). It further adds to the list a number of items, among them industrial dust collectors, safety switches, circuit breakers, magnets, motor generator sets and certain other items related to motor and control equipment which were affected by limitations imposed by the original order.

Conveyor machinery and any important component part thereof used for the mechanical handling of materials, power and hand lift trucks, platform elevators, drag lines and power shovels, car dumpers, mechanical power transmission equipment, open and enclosed gearing for transmitting power, mechanical drives and parts thereof, industrial fans and blowers, and electric motors 1 hp. and over are included.

Regional WPB officers are authorized to assign high priority ratings in emergencies. WPB officials urge all to look closely to their own repairs and upkeep of all machinery and equipment.

Christmas Check to Soldiers

Pillsbury Flour Mills has sent Christmas greetings and its Christmas check to all members of the firm on leave in the armed forces. President Philip W. Pillsbury wrote each one assuring them that a reserve fund is being set up to insure their continued employment in the company upon their return following victory.

STOCK HITLER'S STOCKING WITH TIME BOMBS



Everyone is asked to contribute to the collection of silk and nylon hosiery, so Crystal Milans, Mary Taylor, Dorothy White and Shirley Porter oblige. These WPB girls peel their stockings that our paratroops may peel the Axis. Wouldn't you?

Dr. W. F. Geddes Discusses Heating of Grain

Reports Richard Miller, Editor,

Milling Production

STUDIES of the heating of grain and other factors that affect the keeping qualities of grain in storage were discussed by Dr. W. F. Geddes, professor of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota, before a meeting of the Minneapolis Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, at Freddie's cafe, Minneapolis, Oct. 27. Dr. Geddes described both laboratory and field work that has been carried on in recent years.

No extensive studies of grain respiration and safe moisture limits for storage were made until about 1915, Dr. Geddes said. All the earlier work indicated that heat caused by the respiratory processes of grain was the principal cause of damage, but more recent investigations have indicated strongly that the growth of various micro-organisms has at least as great an effect on the building up of heat to damaging temperatures.

Measure Temperature Changes

DR. GEDDES described apparatus and methods of calculating the heat produced by stored grain. Since it is difficult to measure the actual heat, a method of measuring the amount of carbon dioxide produced by the respiring grain, and then translating this into terms of the accompanying heat, was originally used. Recently, workers have devised a heat-controlled cabinet through which the actual temperature changes can be indicated, and the studies are being carried on with both these factors.

Regardless of the results of various mold growths on grain heating, the grain-respiration process is a common cause of damage. By studies of the carbon dioxide produced, curves have been drawn to indicate safe moisture limits for various types of grain in storage when other things are equal. The "break" in the curve—that is, the danger point—is reached more rapidly for some grains than others, the oil content being a major factor in this. Flax, for example, has the earliest break, rye the latest. Corn curves indicated that at 11% moisture virtually no carbon dioxide (or respiratory heat) was produced. At 12% a small amount was evolved, and at 14% a much larger amount was obtained over a given period. The break occurs there—above 14% heating mounts rapidly. Cereal grains were fairly well grouped, corn being slightly quicker to heat than others.

Dr. Geddes explained that since oil

was not miscible, the moisture content of non-oil portions of grains was higher than would be indicated by grain weight, thus accounting for the more rapid heating of grains higher in oil.

Work on soybeans was begun only last year. Because of its oil content, its heating curve falls between corn and flax seed.

Variation in Types a Factor

CHARACTERISTICS of different types of the same grains affect keeping qualities. For example, the harder and higher protein wheats can be stored at slightly higher moisture contents than softer varieties. The factors that affect grain grading are also of prime importance. In samples of rye tested, the break came at 14.5% for normal grain. When the grain had been sprouted for 24 hours the break was at 13%, approximately, while at 48 hours' sprouting it was 12%. Most of the other factors that lower a grain's grade also lessen its keeping qualities.

The rate of respiration increases at higher temperatures, and increased respiration tends to build up temperatures. Dr. Geddes termed this a "vicious circle." When temperatures get too high, the wheat "dies," and becomes inactive.

An important point for consideration, he said, was that carbon dioxide lowers respiration, and that grain should not be turned unless absolutely necessary, because air would replace the carbon dioxide built up by previous respiration and tend to increase its subsequent rate. However, there is a danger point to be watched. When the carbon dioxide content of interseed air goes above 12.5%, wheat gets "sick." What seems to happen is a process of taking oxygen from the seed itself, thus producing acids.

Tests on the viability of soybeans indicate that they die quickly in an atmosphere heavy with carbon dioxide.

Temperature—Moisture—Infestation

SPEAKING again of micro-organisms, Dr. Geddes explained some of the problems involved in studying the effect of their growth on grain damage. Various organisms are capable of greatest development at different temperatures, depending upon the moisture contents, and this fact tends to chart heat development in cycles. Most growth begins seriously at about 15% moisture. Experiments are being made to find an agent that could economically inhibit the growth of such organisms.

Dr. Geddes also called attention to infestation and its contribution to the building up of heat in stored grain. Discussion centered around tests under actual storage conditions, and upon how the elevator superintendent could make use of laboratory findings as a guide to maintaining his grain in good condition.

Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co., presided, and Clifford A. MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., introduced Dr. Geddes, with whom he co-operated in carrying out storage experiments during recent months. H. H. Van Ornum, of the Hart-Carter Co., reported on activities of the program committee, outlining a plan by which various associate members of the chapter had pledged to co-operate each month in posting attractive notices of the meeting to all members and other interested persons. Each month a different firm will use its letterhead to send the notice, providing postage and all necessary clerical work. Managers had been invited to the meeting, which was well attended.

ENTOMOLOGIST DESCRIBES INSECT CONTROL FACTORS

Reports Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co., Chapter President

TEMPERATURE is of extreme importance in controlling the effectiveness of "bug-juice," Dr. H. H. Shepard, University of Minnesota entomologist, told the September 29th meeting of the Minneapolis SOGES Chapter in discussing "Grain Fumigation." Although fumigation is one of the most important factors in the control of infestation in the grain elevator, there are several others the Superintendent must take into consideration.

Most grain fumigants do not have

complete killing power below temperatures of 60° F., he reported, and at this level insect activity is held at a low point. [See February 1940 number of "GRAIN" for a further detailed study on the subject of temperatures and its bearing upon the effectiveness of fumigants.]

Not only is the elevator subject to pests common to sound grain, but it is likely to also have "headaches" with so-called "secondary" or "scavenger" insects that attack grains already partly damaged,—i.e., such as the

For **VICTORY** over **GRANARY PESTS**

There are days of all-out effort . . . In your field that means all-out effort to STOP YIELD LOSS that comes from weevil attack.

• EIGHTEEN YEARS OF SATISFACTION AND SUCCESS in controlling granary pests is convincing testimony of the effectiveness of

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The Original Chlorpicrin Tear Gas Fumigant

Today in hundreds of elevators of every type, size and capacity, the LARVACIDE Control Program is doing an effective, economical job on weevil, moth and rodents, and is doing this with

GREATER SAFETY FOR OPERATORS

Any powerful fumigant is also toxic to humans. However, LARVACIDE'S inseparable self-warning quality makes it impossible for anyone without mask protection to willingly enter or stay in concentrations considered dangerous.

RODENTS

The use of LARVACIDE in grain elevator reduces or entirely eliminates rodent problems. Rodents may avoid traps and refuse poison bait, but LARVACIDE doesn't await action from them. As little as a pint or so for each 1000 feet of floor area (with overnight exposure) does an excellent job. LARVACIDE drives rats out of retreats, to die on the open floor where most carcasses can be swept up.



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LARVACIDE comes in liquid form, not under pressure, in bulk in cylinders of 25-180 lbs., also in 1 lb. dispenser bottles, especially convenient for small work. Each bottle is put up in safety can, 6 or 12 to wooden case. LARVACIDE is stocked in major cities.

JUST FOUR SIMPLE, EASY STEPS

1—WATCH INCOMING GRAIN. Treating weevily grain

COSTS ONLY \$1.50 to \$1.70

per 1000 bushels, in closed concrete bins, (figures based on dosages recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture).

2—HAVE CLEAN BINS. Treat bin bottoms and bin space by splashing a quart or so of LARVACIDE through top opening. Leave closed until ready to use.

3—TREAT GRAIN IN TRANSFER. Light treatment at bottom, middle and top is excellent low-cost insurance.

4—TREAT BIN TOPS FOR MOTH by application through top opening.

This procedure takes little extra time, is inexpensive and may save you many dollars in dockage.

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confused flour beetle. Furthermore, he warned, there are a variety of insects to consider, and each has a different degree of resistance to the several standard fumigants.

Cold Weather Ineffective

TURNING of grain is non-effective as a measure of killing infestation completely, Dr. Shepard testified. Tests made show more than two hours' open exposure at zero or below is necessary to kill weevil directly. In other words, chilling the grain down to zero or below, which no one ever does, would still not kill the weevil;—instead the pest would have to be exposed to such cold without the insulating protection of grain around it before death might be rightfully expected. Thus turning grain to get rid of insects is definitely wasteful.

Bugs do become "numb" at about 60° F., and eggs will not hatch at this level. Below 50° F. life is shortened, and many insects die if exposed to a temperature of 32° F. for a period of several days,—but not nearly enough.

The third group described by Dr. Shepard is one flourishing in damp, musty grain. They're the small, reddish insects, of which "bran bugs" are a type. Keeping grain in condition will help to control them.

WAR NERVES IN PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

By H. W. Puetz,
Safety Engineer, Milwaukee

IT is very noticeable that we are running into a bad case of war nerves in our industrial plants and it is affecting the efficiency of the executives and the employees.

This is not a healthy state of affairs in our national emergency and makes men irritable causing spoiled work, damaged machinery, inferior work and lowered morale of the employees.

The same conditions of war nerves were prevalent in the last war and immediate steps had to be taken to check this problem before it got out of control—which might result in disaster or chaos in the efficiency of the flow of material and supplies.

Experience has shown that it takes at least five or more workers to supply one fighting man in the field and it is very necessary to have the highest type of worker to manufacture the necessities of war.

First class material can come only from a satisfied worker who is not suffering from a bad case of nerves—usually induced by his surroundings or an over zealous executive who failed to reckon with human nature and its fickle behavior in human beings.

The most important requirements to offset "War Nerves" in Industries

is to protect the employee's health and mind by:

1st—Clean sanitary working facilities.

2nd—Instill patriotism in the worker by encouragement, friendliness, and a sense of fair play and he will respond only as an American can by returning this humane treatment with full war time effort. In our over-zealous effort to get out production we have entirely overlooked the human element and the case of war nerves which, if not checked in industry, may prove disastrous.

3rd—Protect the worker from injury to himself or others and eliminate hazardous conditions.

4th—To help eliminate "War Nerves" in high speed war industries we must furnish an antidote such as: entertainment, patriotic music and motion pictures, war news, calisthenics and many other ways of building up the morale and good fellowship in the hard working war industries.

This should not always be done on the employee's time, but interspersed between his work periods whenever possible.

Only in this way can we keep up our courage and determination to see it through with the least amount of damage to our bodies, minds and material.

SOYBEAN MOISTURE STUDIES

BY EMIL BUELENS, PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, THE GLIDDEN COMPANY, CHICAGO.

THE soybeans we process in our plant are purchased on a moisture basis, and a one-percent variation does run into many thousands of dollars in a year's time. Under normal conditions we process approximately 15,000 bushels or, roughly, ten cars per day. All of these are sampled and tested before being unloaded.

In checking the percentages of moisture in the beans—as reported by the Illinois Department of Grain Inspection—against the percentages of moisture found in the beans by our laboratory, we find a difference of as high as 1.2%—the state being the lower of the two. We use the official A. O. A. C. oven method, which is two hours at 135° Centigrade. Why this difference is,



do not know, but we do feel that our method of analysis and the results as reported by our chemists to be correct.

An extra large sample drawn from a car upon which a recent test was made was split through a Boerner Mixer into five separate portions. All of these samples were put in the same type of can. The results of our findings using the various methods were as follows:

Official Air Oven sample run for two hours at 135° C.—12.75% moisture;

Two determinations on the Brown-Duvel—12.40% moisture;

Moist-O-Meter—12.70% moisture;

Dean Stark method (this is the Official A. O. A. C. method used for grains)—12.50% moisture;

Results obtained from the Illinois State Inspection Department—12.40% moisture, and

U. S. D. A. on Official Tag-Heppensall Meter—12.70% moisture.

I have checked the results of our drying operations and for the last run—at which time we dried 330,000 bushels—they are as follows: Beans to the drier averaged 15%, and the spread of moisture in the beans was very small. The percent of moisture removed, according to the tests, was 3.30%. Actual shrinkage based on scale weights was 4.33%, leaving an unaccounted for loss of 1.03%. In a further check of our drying operations, I find that our average unaccounted for loss is 0.90% and 1.05% on beans in this moisture range. [We watch our drying operation very closely and run a moisture test on the beans to the drier, as well as a moisture test on the beans from the drier, every hour.]

We have come to the conclusion that the accuracy of the results on moisture tests depends entirely upon the type of containers the samples are put into (and we use the double seal can which is recommended and approved by the USDA.) and the manner in which the samples are handled.

Let's hear from other readers of "GRAIN" on what their experiences have been.

Chronic Absenteeism

To prevent chronic absenteeism, one plant posted a simple chart for each department showing the number of men missing and the amount of production lost. Absences were cut in half the first week.

Engineering vs. Guesswork In Barley and Malt Elevators

IN considering this subject, it may be well to review the history of the development of Dust Control in Grain and Malt handling plants as we now know it. Previous to about 20 years ago no need was felt for any means to alleviate the clouds of dust produced in handling grain through elevators. However, after several severe dust explosions in which loss of life and property was heavy, some of the leading grain concerns realized the necessity of some method of preventing such catastrophies. So with the aid of the U. S. D. A. and the co-operation of The Day Company a test installation of a suction system was made in a Minneapolis elevator.

This installation was considered a

definite improvement to the safety of elevator operation by its sponsors and by the insurance underwriters, and a large number of plants were subsequently equipped with similar installations. These installations, however, had two bad failings. First, they were only partially effective in removing the dust hazard because they were too limited in scope and capacity, and, second, they required an excessive amount of power considering their limited scope. In spite of these drawbacks the experience of those plants having dust systems was

thereby eliminate explosions. Since it is generally not practical to remove the presence of oxygen and not expedient to attempt to eliminate all sources of ignition, the best solution is found in eliminating the dust at its source by means of dust control.

Disgracefully Few Protected

IN these times when the demand is for more production of all kinds, and the conserving of all resources, dust control as a means of protecting the physical assets of your plant and its food contents is of more importance than in normal times. At present, even with only a small percentage of the elevators in the country having adequate Dust Control, the loss from this source is much less than a few years ago when 800 dust explosions were reported in a five-year period.

There has been a great deal of guess-work done in the past on Dust Control systems. This was partly for the reason that it was a new applica-

By **ARTHUR B. OSGOOD, Vice President,**
The Day Company, Minneapolis

Before the Malt and Grain Elevator Section of the Rock River Valley Safety Conference, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

good as compared to those which had none.

Owners Lead the Way

IN the late twenties a very few owners decided to try a more comprehensive system of dust collecting in their elevators and the result was satisfying enough so that gradually others followed their example. To this group goes the credit for your dust control in grain elevators today, for except for them, we would never have had the opportunity to apply the principles that make for more effective dust control.

Dust explosions are caused by igniting of a mixture of air and dust particles. There are only three conditions necessary to produce a dust explosion:

- 1.—a combustible dust
- 2.—oxygen
- 3.—source of ignition

Since an explosion is rapid combustion, it seems logical to assume that the finer the dust which is in suspension in the air the more danger of an explosion. Because there are dust particles much finer than can be seen with the naked eye, good housekeeping does not necessarily mean that a hazard does not exist. Those of you who are familiar with plants of this kind have no doubt had the experience of "tasting" dust in the air even when it is not otherwise readily detected.

As it is necessary to have only the three above-named conditions present to produce an explosion, therefore by removing one of these conditions you

tion and few people who knew how to find their way through a grain elevator had any knowledge or experience in handling air.

Another mistake was made in attempting to cut the cost of the job by cutting the capacity and scope of the dust system. And a partial dust system does not control the dust in a plant. A few connections omitted from the system, or made under size and poorly applied, nullify the effectiveness of the remainder of the installation.

In closing, let me say that the application of Dust Control in a grain elevator is a specialized business where experience is of the utmost importance. It is difficult and expensive to correct faulty design and application on work of this kind once the installation is made.

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of FIRE and
EXPLOSION**

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Brush that Collects and
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A proven safety device for use wherever Conveyor Belts or other Belts are constantly building Electrical Static through friction . . . in plants where there is danger of Fire and Explosion due to static sparks igniting dust in the air.

Thousands of fine wire bristles interwoven between heavy copper wires collect generated static, and conduct it to a convenient ground. Static is broken down into such small units that at no time is a flasher spark visible.

INEXPENSIVE . . . and easy to attach. No installation cost. So durable, they last indefinitely, and do not impair or interfere with the operation of the belt.

Our Engineers will be glad to advise you. Write for illustrated folder, performance data and price.

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SOYBEANS IN RATION K

"We are stretching the available meat supply by putting soya grits and soybean flour in pork link sausage," Col. Rohland A. Isker told the American Soybean Association recently. "This saves 10% of the pork, increases the protein content and reduces the cost. The mixture also makes a more tasty food."

"The future looks bright for soybeans as an edible food product," he added. "I can't help but feel that when we return to normal conditions, soybeans will be an accepted constituent of the American diet."

So-called enriched wheat flours fall far short of possibilities, Dr. D. Breese Jones of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Washington, asserted. They add only two vitamins, thiamine and niacin, and one mineral, iron. The product is still as deficient in protein and amino acids necessary for growth as before. Even after enrichment with 8 vitamins and 12 minerals, the growth-promoting value of white flour can still be increased four-fold by supplementing with 10 parts soybean flour, he pointed out.

RUBBER FROM SOYBEANS

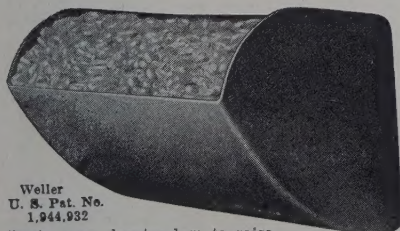
A rubber substitute milled from soybean oil at the USDA's Peoria plant is being currently displayed. The development has passed through the laboratory tests successfully, and is now in production in the pilot plant under semi-commercial conditions. If these tests give the results expected, the product will be subjected to commercial trials.

This is interesting to our readers from the standpoint of being a grain many handle and/or process. A recent article in *Printers' Ink*, on the other hand, tells of the vast acreage of untouched rubber in Ecuador going to waste because of lack of capital for exploitation.

Appeal Rates Raised

It costs \$2 now to call a federal appeal on a car of grain, against the former \$1.50. No fee accrues, however, where the original grade is changed, as heretofore.

SAVE LABOR COSTS

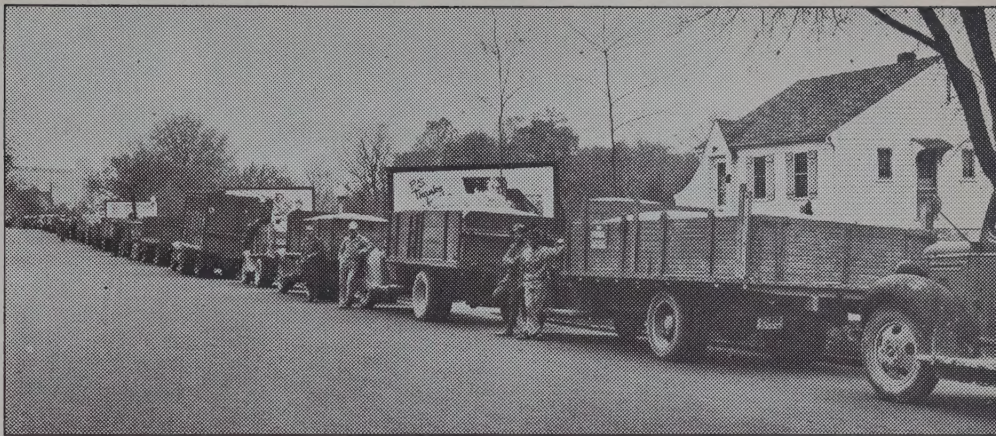


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Equip your elevator legs to raise more grain—faster. Save overtime labor costs. Load and unload in less time. Calumet Super Capacity Cups pickup and discharge more grain—more efficiently. Write for circular G-11.

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327 So. La Salle St.
Chicago

NOVEMBER • 1942



Part of the 1½-mile line of trucks edging towards Central Soya's 2,500,000 bushel plant for unloading. The Chicago Chapter SOGES visited this plant in 1941.

Beans, Beans, and More Beans

DECATUR, Indiana, became the soybean Capitol of the Nation late last month, according to Cliff Steiner of Central Soya Company, when hundreds of thousands of bushels of soybeans poured into the company's plant. Records were broken on October 20th and 21st as farmers endeavored to get under the deadline of the latter date.

"In the short period of 21 days of receiving beans from the new crop, we received 502,000 bu. from trucks, 240,000 bu. coming in the last three days," Mr. Steiner relates. "There were 535 truckloads received on the last day alone."

"Our scales were open from 6:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily (16 hours). Thus every minute and 48 seconds an empty truck drove off the scale after being weighed in with the load, dumped, and weighed empty. Also, at the same time, each truck was probed for a sample and inspected for moisture, dockage, etc."

"And in addition to all this activity," Super Steiner reports that he

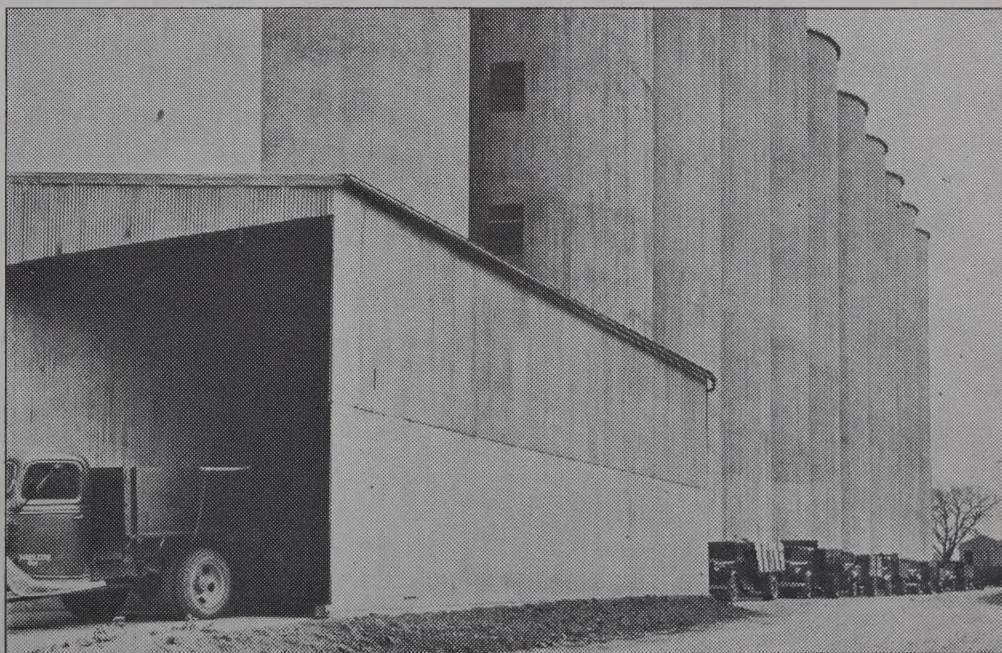
started unloading car beans on Oct. 6th, and that by Oct. 21st he had unloaded 1,136 cars. In his own words he says: "I have never seen anything like this before and I don't think I ever will again. The reason for such a large truck movement is that the farmers do not want to store beans as they used to do other years. If you hear of someone who can beat this record, let me know," he wiles in conclusion.

"Our tanks are still full of beans and everything is going along fine, outside of losing some of my old timers to the army—but we will try and do the best we know how."

Convert To Soybean Processing

Early in December three large processing plants formerly crushing flaxseed will commence processing soybeans. They are: Spencer Kellogg & Sons, and Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., both of Edgewater, N. J., and the Bisbee Linseed Co. plant at Philadelphia.

"Charging" on the scale house.





A VOLCANO IS A **GENTLEMAN** COMPARED WITH A DUST EXPLOSION

. . . it rumbles and grumbles before it erupts; signifies its intentions. But a Dust Explosion! Crash! Bang!! And there it is! Flames, fumes, tottering walls . . . no advance "tip-off."

Dust explosion hazards can be minimized, however, with ROBERTSON SAFETY VENTILATORS.

Here's how. Nine out of every ten Dust Explosions originate in elevator *leg*. Disperse the blast and there can be little or *no destruction*.

And that's precisely what Robertson Safety Ventilators do, effectively . . . *economically*, too, venting dangerous suspended fine dust continuously by gravity action; no operating cost.

For argument's sake, suppose an explosion should start. It is routed out *through* your Robertson vent, which has a safety top, instead of ripping up the building with primary and *secondary* explosions.

For dependable *protection* and downright *peace of mind*, investigate. Write for descriptive literature.

H. H. **ROBERTSON** CO.

Farmers Bank Bldg.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICIAL EXPLOSION REPORT

ACCORDING to the National Fire Protection Association, the starch plant explosion and fire on June 5th in the Piel Brothers Division, National Starch Products, Inc., Indianapolis, did \$700,000 damage. The plant did not meet modern requirements in construction, equipment, dust control, or segregation of processes. It had a daily grinding capacity of 7600 bushels of corn, yielding about 13 tons of starch and 16 tons of feed and corn oil as by-products. Erected about 40 years ago, plant hazards pertaining to dry starch processing were not protected in accordance with modern practice.

"While the night shift was on duty, an explosion occurred at 8:45 p. m., . . . followed by a second and third explosion within Building A, occupied for dry starch processing on all floors. The explosions were followed by a severe fire that destroyed Building A, the roof of Building C, and damaged equipment in Buildings S and T. . . . There was no damage to the structure of Building T other than to the explosion-venting sash and glass which served the purpose for which it was installed. Six men were injured by the explosions and fire, one critically.

"The explosions opened so many sprinkler heads throughout the entire dry starch processing area that the sprinklers were ineffective and were shut off to conserve water for the pumpers. . . . The first explosion was probably caused by some foreign substance, probably a nail, entering the pulverizer. A double handful of nails was removed from the electromagnet box after the explosion. . . . The fire from the explosion was transmitted to the near-by Building S through a screw type conveyor having no choke provided.

"An examination of the automatic chokes in the delivery and return screw-type starch conveyor from Building A to Building T disclosed no evidence of fire. Both chokes were full of starch. . . . It is believed that burning portions of a stocking type dust collector in Building T, observed blown into the air by the first explosion, passed through the open windows and doors of Building A. There was a considerable amount of free starch in the air at the open windows and doors.

"Two explosions are reported to have occurred in Building A, followed by a rapid spread of fire on all floors in which the unsegregated starch handling processes were located. Although the building was under sprinkler protection, the type of construction, which provided many ledges for the accumulation of starch dust, aggravated the spread of fire. . . . Building A will be rebuilt and equipped to conform with modern standards.

A Navy Yard's 3,000 workers travel 60 to 85 miles, round trips, daily.

DUST CODE AVAILABLE

UNDED the title "National Fire Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions," the National Fire Protection Association has published a 136-page volume which includes: (1) The eleven American Standard Associations' Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions. (2) A statement of fundamental principles of dust explosion prevention in industrial plants. (3) A record of some 670 dust explosions which have occurred in the U. S.

The Codes were prepared by the NFPA Committee on Dust Explosions under the chairmanship of Dr. D. J. Price of the USDA. Two of them apply specifically to terminal grain elevators, flour and feed mills.

The explosion record which forms a part of this volume lists 134 blasts in grain elevators, 84 in feed and cereal mills and 82 in flour mills. These resulted in an aggregate loss of over \$33,000,000 and the death or injury of over 700 persons.

The recommendations are designed not only to prevent explosions but also to minimize the resulting damage if an explosion should occur. The codes recommend certain structural features for grain elevators and flour and feed mills and advise on the matter of equipment, grain dryers, removal and control of dust, electrical equipment and fire protection. Also included in the book is a standard method of using carbon dioxide or other inert gas for the prevention of explosions and fires.

This volume has been prepared in response to widespread demand for a single publication containing all the dust explosion codes. It is attractively printed on high quality antique finish paper, suitably illustrated with drawings, and bound with substantial brown paper covers. The price of the book is seventy-five cents, postpaid, and may be obtained by SOGES members from the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.

To Conserve Certain Equipment

WPB Order L-193 definitely limits specific conveying machinery, mechanical power transmission equipment, gearing and speed reducers to certain uses and applications. Copies of the order may be obtained from General Industrial Machinery Branch of the War Production Board, Temporary Building "S," Washington, D. C., or from any local WPB office.

Business Boom and Depression Chart

Appraisal Service Co., Minneapolis, is sending its many friends another up-to-date chart of business booms and depressions since 1775, which shows that national income and business activity have soared to a new all-time peak.



A CONTEST IN WHICH EVERYBODY WINS . . .

YOU might feel that there's no use entering a contest when there are prizes given only to the winners.

You might feel that you haven't a chance to win one of those silver trophies to decorate the office. But this contest is different.

Everybody wins!

Each plant that enters the Society's Fifth Annual Safety Contest enters into a contest that is designed to teach safety through competition. Winning the trophy is beside the point, but reducing the rate of industrial accidents is the vital and the ultimate objective. If by stimulating safety consciousness through this contest, the Society succeeds in avoiding only one accident, then the objective is attained.

For when accidents are avoided, everybody gains. The worker, the employer, the superintendent and the Society all come in for their rewards. Write for details of the contest.

Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

● Board of Trade

● Chicago

CARLOADINGS HOLDING UP

Carloadings of grain and grain products continue to exceed previous records, which is a natural reflection of the activity of the grain handlers and processors.

An interesting observation on carloadings of ALL revenue freight (not just grain alone) is that the figures for this year have as yet to exceed those of 1930. Since May 9th, this year's loadings of all commodities (not just grain) have exceeded the 1941 figures but twice.

Grain and grain products, however, are a bright spot, and were as follows for the weeks ending:

	1942	1941	1940
Oct. 17.....	50,461	37,564	36,742
Oct. 24.....	47,665	35,083	40,421
Oct. 31.....	47,320	35,852	35,592
Nov. 7.....	42,006	35,532	33,815
Nov. 14.....	41,340	40,297	29,999

For the first 46 weeks of the past three years (ending Nov. 14th) carloadings of grain and grain products were: 1,919,440 in 1942; 1,785,581 in '41, and 1,649,144 in '40. This is an increase of 7.5% over 1941, and 16.4% over the 1940 figures.

WHEAT GRIND UP

During September 44,562,783 bushels of wheat were ground by 1,080 mills, compared to 40,919,613 bushels during August, and 43,247,401 bushels a year ago. These mills accounted for 97% of the wheat flour production.

MARKED CAPACITIES DECEIVING

Some freight cars, especially Rock Island, are stenciled various capacities, i.e., many show 90,000 to 95,000 lbs. when they should show 80,000, and others show 116,000 to 122,000 when they should show 100,000 lbs.

In loading these you will observe marked capacities of 80,000 lbs. on any STENCILED capacity of under 100,000 lbs., and you will observe 100,000 lbs. marked capacity on cars STENCILED over 100,000 lbs., states one authority.

The railroad equipment registrar will give you the correct actual capacities.

IOWA'S BEAN CROP DOUBLED

Iowa's soybean crop is over 2½ times as large as ever before, for a total of over 40,000,000 bu. All available storage seems to be pretty well filled and a great many beans are still in the field.

Only No. 2 beans or better should be stored this year, warns Grandon Swanson, Secretary of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. He also urges the purchase of NO damaged beans due to the frost and immature damage condition so prevalent. A great many beans are moving to the West coast.

CANADIAN CROP A RECORD

Despite the 7,555,000 bu. reduction in the original estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the 1942 Canadian wheat crop is still the largest on record with its 607,688,000 bu. The oat crop now stands at 651,976,000 bu., more than double the 1941 crop. Barley will total 259,234,000, rye 24,703,000, and flaxseed 14,991,000 bu.

65 ORE BOATS FOR GRAIN

Sixty-five ore boats are now permitted to carry grain from Duluth-Superior eastward, according to ODT, which agency released them. These bottoms will take up to 42,000,000 bu. during November if all make the switch. An additional 25,000,000 bu. would become available for winter storage.

CORN CROP A RECORD

Government November estimates place corn production at 3,185,141,000 bu., an increase of 170,000,000 above last month. Last year's crop totaled 2,672,541,000 bu. This year's crop exceeds the previous record—in 1920—by 115,000,000 bu.

CORN GRIND UP

10,528,413 bu. of corn were ground for domestic use by the 11 refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives of corn during October. This compares with 9,969,384 bu. last month, and 9,255,941 bu. a year ago.

NOT PLANTING WHEAT

"Have been talking to several farmers that have been in lately and many of them are not planting wheat this season, as they feel that the help situation next year will be worse and they will not be able to get in the crops at all," writes Frank A. Peterson, Norris Grain Co., Baltimore. "Many have sold their cows and are keeping only enough to supply their own needs.

"Some say the rains have spoiled a lot of the corn, too. Here in Maryland the humidity plays hob with the crops so many times. Moths have wrought havoc with wheat threshed the past six weeks.

"The moth larve is still in the grain so we just put a sample through our new moisture meter and you can count the worms by watching the needle jump. We are refusing anything that does not weigh 56 lbs. or better. We're having quite a time keeping flycut grain from heating.

"Hope the other Supers are getting along without too many of their key men being called. It's a real job to break in new men nowadays, and they don't like the work any too well."

E

VIDENCE!

... absolute and indisputable ... of the efficacy and long-lived protection guaranteed by our time-tested, scientific system of weather-proofing and the rehabilitating all types of concrete and brick masonry is plainly ...

Apparent

in more than 1,500,000 square feet of grain elevator surfacing by highly skilled, especially-trained workmen.

Write now—for survey and estimate. No obligation.

B. J. MANY CO., Inc.

PRIORITIES REGULATIONS CANCELLED

WPB Priorities Regulation No. 10 has been cancelled. "You can forget about it," reports Ray Bowden from Washington. A new plan, the "Controlled Materials Plan," will follow before June 30, 1943.

"This new plan will expedite the flow of war materials into war production, but it will not change procedure to be followed by our grain and feed trade in filing forms for priority assistance. WPB Form PD-1A still must be filed in most instances to get a sufficiently high rating.

CLARIFIES OVERTIME PAY

Overtime pay does not apply to employees in plants engaged exclusively in the handling and production of goods for civilian use. Commenting on the provisions of executive order No. 9240, the Secretary of Labor states: "If a plant in the flour milling industry is engaged both in government contract work and in the production of goods for civilian use exclusively, in the absence of segregation of government and nongovernment operation, the order would apply while such plants produced goods under government contracts."

LAST CALL

This is the "last call" for your participation in this year's annual Safety Contest. All that is required of those entering is their monthly man-hours and a report of their accidents. There are many good reasons why the greatest number possible should send in their \$5.00 entry fee—in addition to receiving more than their money's worth in return. Increasing accident rates today make it more desirable than ever to help your association compile necessary records for future defense.

Government Wants Warehouseman

Increased warehousing of various agricultural products in connection with Federal "lend-lease" activities has intensified a need for managers and inspectors for agricultural warehouses. The Civil Service Commission is seeking men who have had experience involving such responsibility. Positions pay \$2,000 to \$4,600 and are located throughout the country. There are no age limits. No written test is required. Announcement No. 271 for applying is obtainable from 1st or 2nd class post offices, and filed with the Commission, Washington, D. C.

Breakfast Food to Blame

A wholly new type of confusion has grown out of night baseball. In one of those testimonials, a popular outfielder says he eats the breakfast food for supper.—Detroit News.



"NU-HY" BUCKETS

HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES Best IN EVERY INSTALLATION

- 1st They make possible full use of existing facilities—the same belt and same casing may be used with definite increases in elevating capacity.
- 2nd Grain and other materials are elevated quicker, saving handling time which releases labor for other duties.
- 3rd They do away with back-legging—each bucket picks up a full capacity load, retains it, and discharges it clean.
- 4th They cut maintenance expense because of their unique design and strong, sturdy construction.
- 5th They are fully guaranteed to outperform and outwear any other elevator bucket.



Investigate how NU-HY's can help you handle grain faster and with less lost motion. Write for capacity analysis Form No. 76.

Screw Conveyor Corporation
707 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.
SCREW CONVEYORS HAMMOND ELEVATOR BUCKETS
TRADE MARK REG. PRODUCTS U.S. PAT. OFFICE

This Month's Cover

There are corn scenes and corn scenes. Most of them are fair; some are good, but few, we believe, have the splendid composition as well as the happy faculty of not becoming monotonous that our current front cover possesses.

Speaking of pictures in the negative may seem odd, yet of all harvested grain views done in one or two colors corn scenes seem to have the least lasting appeal. This month's front cover appealed to us increasingly over a twelve month period, so we were fortunate indeed to be able to share its unusualness with you through the courtesy of Wilfrid E. Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and Editor of their publication "Life Association News."

Dwight Bell in Air Corps

M. Dwight Bell, widely known engineer and consultant of Minneapolis, joined the Army Air Forces on Nov. 1st. He has appeared on SOGES programs many times in the past.

John Heimovics To Rodney

John Heimovics, for many years manager of the Great Western Mfg. Co.'s Kansas City office, and an active SOGES member, is now with the Rodney Milling Co. there.

More Than Pleased

Am enclosing \$2.00 to pay for "GRAIN" which I have been receiving. I must state that I am more than pleased to have it sent to me each month.—William Recker, H. W. Rickel & Co., Detroit, Mich.

James M. Adam Dies

James M. Adam, Manager of the Grain and Feed Division of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, passed away on Nov. 7th. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Adam started in the grain business at the turn of the century with Rosenbaum Brothers, Chicago.

John Lyle Leaves Ralston

John Lyle left Ralston Purina Co., Buffalo, on Oct. 19th. At the present time he is engaged in defense work. He soon is going to tell us of an idea he has that will be of value to the industry. His home address is 186 Stillwell, Kenmore, N. Y.

Dunkin Welte to Des Moines

Dunkin A. Welte, formerly with one of the terminal elevators in Wichita, Kan., is now Super for the Des Moines (Ia.) Elevator Co.

Earl Franklin to Detroit

Earl Franklin, formerly with Pillsbury Flour Mills, Wichita, Kan., is now Elevator Superintendent for the Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, Mich.

IRONY SHOULD MOVE ALL

A COMMUNIQUE from the besieged forces of General MacArthur related that the troops then on Bataan had each assigned one month's pay for Defense Bonds and Stamps. To those of us safe from the machine guns and dive bombers of the Jap, this gesture by men who were bravely facing death should be an inspiration. They offered their lives for our country. Surely, we at home can sacrifice a little for those who are sacrificing much!

Effective
IN DESIGN ...

Economical
IN OPERATION

The
**DAY DUST
CONTROL SYSTEM**

Write for information

The DAY Co.

2938 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Want

HELP?

COMPETENT, WILLING
WORKERS

EXPERIENCED GRAIN
PLANT EMPLOYEES . .

Wire, Write or Phone

Adams employment
AGENCY

Board of Trade

Chicago, Ill.

WABash 3344-45



NOW

...IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE!

"Priorities!"

"This, that, and the other thing!!"

Sure, we know all about THAT. We know, too, the war is going to end one of these fine days, and when the glad Hip! Hip! Hurrahs! of Victory storm across this grand old land there's going to be a lively scramble for business.

The boys who are farsighted enough to KEEP their names prominently in "GRAIN" NOW . . . who advertise continually . . . are the ones who will be way out in front when "business-as-usual" conditions return.

REMEMBER the saying: "Out of sight is out of mind". Advertise NOW and for the duration, lest they forget YOU!



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

HELP WANTED

ASS'T SUPER WANTED: Man who can take charge of our elevator, doing unloading of bulk feeds and grain, grinding and blending. Must know feed milling equipment, corn cracking rolls, etc., and how to handle them, be hard worker, and draft exempt. Must have right control over men under him. Have in mind about \$225. Living conditions ideal, inexpensive. Address C25H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED FLOUR MILL men of good repute wanted as sweepers, oilers, roll tenders, spouters and smutters. Must be type willing to learn and anxious to advance. Trial starting rate 67c. If man has aptitude we advance rapidly and pay accordingly. No liquor. Address B41H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR MANAGER WANTED: Must be experienced in buying, handling and selling grain, mixing feed and merchandising in one-ton mixer plant, and have knowledge of general office bookkeeping and procedure necessary. Address B30H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

SUB-FOREMEN WANTED: Want several men who have possibly had some experience in larger grain plants, but would not be in the foremen or superintendent class. Opportunity of learning business and working way up. Address B31H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

GRAIN, FEED & SEED PLANT SUPT. wanted. Also sales manager for wholesale and retail sales. Also bookkeeper and general office man. Address B34H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

MILLWRIGHT WANTED: Man who is experienced in repairing and keeping in good condition feed milling and elevator equipment. Address B29H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

COMPETENT GENERAL SUPT. WANTED for grain operation in mill. Must have good recommendations. Address B32H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

MALT ELEVATOR FOREMAN wanted. Must work with other departments. No supt. needed. Address B38H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

MILL SUPT. wanted for interior Texas plant. Address B33H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

Positions Wanted

WIDELY VERSED FEEDMAN, had charge of laboratory for production and quality control, studied production management-planning, industrial management and personnel work. Sampled, know accountancy, and have unusual background. Am 45, married, two children. No liquor. Thoroughly dependable and trustworthy. Best of references. Address B35S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

GRAIN BUYER-SELLER, SUPT.-FOREMAN, able to get the most out of what is brought in. Established outstanding reputation for house and self. Thoroughly experienced in all phases of terminal and sub-terminal operation and maintenance. Best of references. Address B42S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

CAPABLE SUPER AVAILABLE

Widely experienced, capable Superintendent seeking new connection. For past 8 years have been (and am) Super at very active merchandising plant. Elevator is federally licensed and I am appointed custodian, charged with responsibility of issuing warehouse receipts, et al. Prior to this I traveled Central States for 3 years as Warehouse Examiner-Auditor for Warehouse Division of USDA. Was Registrar for Board of Trade and USWD. Served as Assistant to Elevator Manager and Grain Buyer. Bought at country stations. Know grains in Northwest, Southwest, Central States and Southeast, etc. Am 46, married, two sons. Best of references. Address 42PT, c/o "GRAIN."

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT experienced in licensed sub-terminal, in charge of warehousing, buying and selling grain; also experienced in line elevator accounting. Am 34, married, eight yrs.' experience. Address B40S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

MIXING, STORAGE, CONDITIONING, WEIGHING experience past 5 years. Not afraid of work. Six yrs.' experience handling men before that. Capable mechanically. Well qualified. Fine references. Address B36S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

MALT ELEV. SUPT. with sampling, inspecting, supervising, and 17 years' experience as super of malting company grain elevator desires change. Am 53 yrs. old. Want \$400. Address B37S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

WORKED IN TERMINALS, sub-terminals, and country elevators. Thoroughly experienced. Am 45, married, two children. Want \$275. Address B39S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

SAFETY COUNCIL ELECTS

At the recently concluded National Safety Congress, Herbert B. Taylor, Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago, was selected to head the Food Section. Ray M. Seeker, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, is new Secretary. A. B. Dean, Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Minneapolis; Paul E. Blodget, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago; W. H. Scates, Carnation Co., parent company of Albers Bros., west coast grain and flour merchants, Oconomowoc, Wis.; R. G. Coy, Quaker Oats, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. J. Aldrich, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo; Dr. R. W. Rush, Corn Products Ref. Co., Argo; Margaret Passe, General Mills, Minneapolis; Frank A. Hasse, Corn Products Ref. Co., Chicago; Mike Metz, Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Ia.; Paul Wickhorst, American Maize Products Co., Roby, Ind.; George H. Steel, Ralston Purina Mills, St. Louis, and Dean M. Clark were among those elected to committee or "industrial" positions. The three day meet was declared one of the best yet held.

SLAPS THE JAPS

THE thud of bombs on Pearl Harbor could not be heard on the mainland—but the dastardly attack awoke Americans to the danger threatening them. Their response is indicated in the tremendous increase in sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps since December 7. Let's Slap the Japs with Defense Bonds.

GIL LANE'S BROTHER JOINS

Gil Lane's brother, R. J. Lane, has joined the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents—and he's happy about the matter from beginning to end.

Gil Lane, as all know, is president of the association, and long has been an active national committeeman as well as a "wheelhorse" in the Chicago Chapter activities. Gil is a former Chapter President, as well. So Gil's brother, Rolland, writes:

"It was with much pleasure that I received your invitation to become a member of the SOGES. I must say that all of us here are very proud of Gil... I most certainly do wish to be a member of this celebrated Society, not only on behalf of its President, but also for its own merits. I therefore cheerfully enclose my check for ten dollars."

[Gil, why haven't you a hundred brothers like Rolland?]

Mill Elevator Supers Interested

AM glad to hear that mill elevator superintendents show increasing interest in the Society, for the mill field should be a fruitful source of membership to SOGES.—Richard E. Miller, Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

OMAHA CONVENTION TOPS

THE Society had a very fine convention at Omaha. It was well attended taking everything into consideration, and the convention was run in a business-like way with a splendid constructive program.

We were very much pleased with the exhibit space provided for us and had an opportunity to make many contacts through demonstrations of grain cleaning and grading operations. Thank you for your fine co-operation. —Victor H. Reid, Sales Manager, Hart-Carter Company, Minneapolis.

WANT TO BUY QUICK

- Conveyor Belting
- Bucket Elevators including head and boot, 6x5 1/2 to 8x5 1/2
- Screw Conveyors 6 in. to 9 in.
- Aspirators
- Roller Mills
- Sewing Machines Also
- Any other milling equipment which can be used in grain processing plant.
- Phone, wire or write

Soya Products Division of
THE GLIDDEN CO.

5165 West Moffat St., Chicago, Ill.

We Give Thanks

Although our colonial forefathers were poor in material wealth they had great spiritual and intellectual wealth. They gave their lives in deference to this wealth, and with it laid the foundation of our nation.

This, our heritage, they gave to us.

This day, as never before, we are conscious of its priceless value; and this day, as never before, we fight and die to preserve it—

Grateful as we are for our material wealth, it is for this, our great heritage—the highest destiny for man—We give thanks.

—Anonymous

THE WEEVIL-CIDE COMPANY
1110 Hickory St., Kansas City, Mo.

GET IN AND "PITCH!"

"Competition is the life of trade," the old axiom goes. And so it is the life of Safety Contests. Workers will respond better to safety suggestions if they know they are in competition with other similar plants.

So if you're one who has held off entering the SOGES Safety Contest because of an accident or so since March 1st, don't let that stop you from entering even at this late date. An accident prevented will be worth many times the small \$5 entry fee.

Some have felt that because they had an accident their figures would be futile, whereas the situation is that practically everyone is having more accidents this year than previously so from a competitive standpoint the situation remains the same. So enter your Contest now. The deadline is practically here. You'll be helping yourself and helping your industry by making your figures available. Sign up today!

CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Screw Conveyor Corporation, Hammond, Ind., celebrated its 10th anniversary on Columbus Day (Oct. 12th). A very attractive scroll setting out the spirit of vision that has led the firm to contributing some 11 outstanding achievements was appropriately framed and presented employees.

BLODGET TO SPRINGFIELD

Paul E. Blodget, for 21 years with Arcady Farms Milling Co., first at North Kansas City and of late in Chicago, joins Wiedlocher & Sons, Springfield, Ill., on Dec. 1st, as Plant Manager. Paul has been a very active member of the SOGES Chicago Chapter and a highly successful co-chairman of its Program Committee. He plans to attend future monthly meetings from Springfield.

COME AGAIN

Welcome visitors of late have included Norman Roadway, Collinwood (Ont.) Terminals, Ltd., Clarence W. Turning, SOGES Safety Contest Director, Minneapolis, and Henry Cox, Star Grain Co., retired, past SOGES national president.

Collecting Bucks

Gil Lane and Ben Danielson, both of Arcady Farms Milling Company, Chicago, "got their buck" earlier this month. Mr. Lane, SOGES Prexy, felled his first day, but had to wait until the end of the week for Ben.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

William H. Williams, Supervisor of Malt Elevator Shipping, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Milwaukee, will celebrate his natal day on Dec. 5th.

Ralph R. Hetherington, Manager of Canadian Government Elevators, Ft. William, will have candles on his cake on Dec. 15th.

Verlin W. Randall, Mill Supt., Calvert Distilling Co., Elkridge, Md., celebrates Dec. 17th as his birthday.

Vin Shea, St. Anthony Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, will blow out his candles on Dec. 19th.

Henry Foth, Abilene (Kan.) Flour Mills, isn't going to let Christmas interfere with his birthday on Dec. 23rd.

Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Vice President of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, says his birthday on Dec. 27th isn't going to be any anti-climax to the big day, either.

ASSOCIATES DESIGNING NOTICES

Attendance has more than doubled at the meetings of the Minneapolis SOGES Chapter since lively Associate Members started designing attractive mimeographed meeting notices and sending them out on their business letterheads, reports C. C. St. Cyr of Hart-Carter Co. Illustrations, cartoons, and pepped up presentations enliven the interest, they believe, and point to their attendance figures to prove their point.

Furthermore, these enthusiastic Associates are cooperating with the Program Committee so notices will be as informative as possible. A different Associate member acts as chairman of the telephone committee each month and all help in boosting attendance in every other way they know. Jurgens Co., W. S. Nott Co., and R. R. Howell Co. have handled the past three meetings. Appraisal Service Co., Hart-Carter Co., Superior Separator Co., Innis-Speidon Co., Northwestern Miller, Industrial Electric Co., The Day Co., Steere Belting Co., and Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. are scheduled to outdo one another at future meetings.

CHICAGO TO DANCE

December 12th is the date set for the seventh annual dinner-dance of the Chicago Chapter of Superintendents. This year, due to the war, this brilliant winter feature is to be combined with the ever successful "Associates' Night." The Hotel Windermere East, at 56th and Hyde Park Blvd., next door to the Illinois Central railroad, is to be the scene of this year's festivities. Usually 100 to 150 attend this event, and with the closeness to frequent suburban transportation, the pending gas rationing is not considered a deterrent by Chairman Gilbert Lane of Arcady Farms Milling Co., nor by H. G. Onstad, chairman for the Associates.

HEFFELFINGER NOW WPB DIRECTOR

F. Peavey Heffelfinger, well known to SOGES conventioners, and vice president of F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis, has been promoted from deputy regional director in charge of WPB priorities and conservation to the post of regional director.

Mr. Heffelfinger resigned as president of the National Grain Trade Council and also as first vice president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association recently, inasmuch as practically his entire time is being devoted to WPB work.

Lane's Daughter Announces Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert P. Lane announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Robert Delos Henderson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson of Watertown, N. Y. Ruth is entering her senior year at Monticello College, Alton, Ill., and Mr. Henderson, a student engineer, completed his fourth year at Purdue this past June. Bob, whom many SOGES members have met at Chicago Chapter doings, has completed two years of aviation training and expects to be in the Air Corps in the very near future. Mr. Lane is president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.



**BROWN-DUVEL
MOISTURE TESTER**

**HEADQUARTERS FOR
TESTING EQUIPMENT**

For over 30 years we have been the largest distributors of grain testing equipment. The purchase of Seedbuo Quality Apparatus is your assurance of absolute accuracy.

Triers • Sieves • Scales
Boerner Samplers •
Dockage Testers

SEEDBUO EQUIPMENT CO.
(Seed Trade Reporting Bureau)
626 Brooks Bldg. Chicago, Ill.



**STEINLITE
MOISTURE TESTER**

PREFERRED!



SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM H. GASSLER SAYS:
"As far as we can determine at this time, the workmanship and materials used on our Calumet Elevator last summer have proven quite satisfactory."

Caulking operations are shown in the center view; at the left the walls are being prepared for our elastic *Surfacite*—which is shown being applied in the view on the right.

Surfacite *Waterproofing*



... Preferred because all disintegration and cracks are repaired with GUNITE, which is stronger than concrete, is hard, dense, waterproof with perfect bond to the old concrete.

... Preferred because then all surfaces are covered with the soft, elastic material—SURFACITE—many times the thickness of ordinary waterproofing.

... Preferred because SURFACITE compensates for movement by a tough elastic hide and with a long-life flexible material bonded to the concrete.

You, too, will PREFER our services after we have gone over your problems, submitted facts, ideas and costs.

JOHN D. BOLTON -- GUNITE CONTRACTOR

20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS